

Elbelus tripunctatus Mahmood a New Record,
Description of a New Species of *Agnesiella*
Dworakowska from India, along with some
Generic Synonymies
(Homoptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae)

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(1) *Elbelus tripunctatus* Mahmood

(Plate A, figs. 1-5)

Elbelus tripunctatus was described by Mahmood (1967) based on material from Thailand, Loei, Densai, Kok Sathan, Phu Lomlo. Dworakowska (1972) reported this species from Viet-Nam, Mouong-Xen, Lao-Kay. Present author is recording this species for the first time from within the Indian limits.

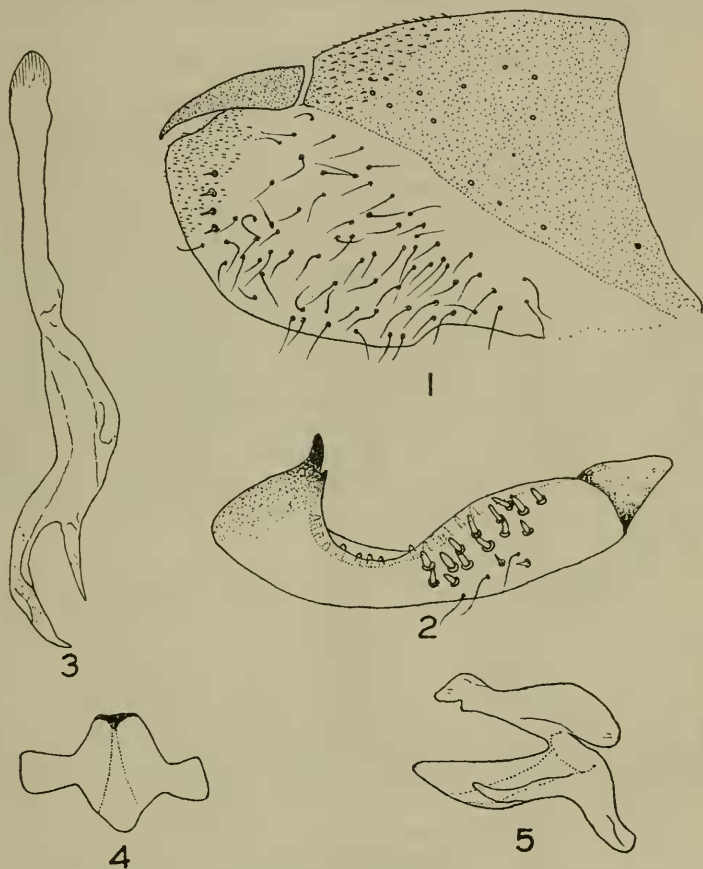


Plate A. *Elbelus tripunctatus*. Fig. 1. Pygofer, right, lateral view. Fig. 2. Male subgenital plate, lateral view. Fig. 3. Paramere lateral. Fig. 4. Connective from dorsal side. Fig. 5. Aedeagus, lateral view.

Material examined: Many specimens from Kohima (Nagaland), light, June 1974. Coll. S. N. Suri.

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Remarks: Mahmood in the description of the genus *Elbelus* states that there are no processes on pygofer but the present author has distinctly observed a well developed process at the postero-dorsal margin of pygofer (fig. 1). Similar process has been figured by Dworakowska (1972, page 109, fig. 23). As *Elbelus tripunctatus* forms the type species of the genus, so the description of the genus should be modified as "pygofer with a pointed process at the postero-dorsal angle which is united with dorsal apodeme of aedeagus by membranous connection".

The available data indicate that this species is widely distributed in East Asia. Yet, about five years of regular collecting in the north-western part of India (J. & K. State) has so far not revealed even a single specimen of this species from there.

(2) *Agnesiella swaraji* sp. n.

(Plate B, figs. 1-10)

Colour: Body colour cream white with 2 spots on passage of vertex, 6 on pronotum, 2 triangular basal on scutellum, black. Tegmina hyaline with brownish transverse fascia. Eyes brownish, abdominal tergites pale yellowish. Area below antennae on face, thoracic sternites and abdomen below blackish. Legs stramineous. Wings as in figs. 3 & 4.

Male genitalia: Male subgenital plate elongate; complex pigmented tooth present at 2/3 from base beyond which it is directed dorsad; apical 1/3 beset with many filamentous setae, some also present cephalad to tooth. Pygofer without any appendage, a lobe present at the postero-dorsal angle; small microsetae scattered on the disc. Connective Y-shaped with the arms rolled laterad. Paramere elongate, with a long lobe present preapically; apex bent-mesad. Aedeagus with well developed dorsal apodeme and small preatrium; shaft tubular bent dorsad with a dorsal protuberance at about midlength. Gonopore terminal.

Chaetotaxy: Hind femoral chaetotaxy 2, 1, 1.

Measurements: Total length with wings 3.1-3.2 mm.; without wings 2.4-2.5 mm.; breadth head .7 mm.; vertex .2/.35 mm.; pronotum .4/.8 mm.; scutellum .3/.55 mm.; face .7/.45 mm.; tegmina 2.6/.65 mm. (length/breadth).

Material examined: Holotype ♂ (abdomen on slide) from Jammu, upon *Salix tetrasperma*, dated 10.iv.73, coll. B. Sharma and many ♂♂ and ♀♀ paratypes, data same as for holotype. (Deposited in Museum Department of Bio-Sciences, University of Jammu, Jammu-180001, India.)

Agnesiella swaraji can be distinguished from other species of the genus by the shape of the paramere, connective and position, and shape of the pygofer lobe.

Species is named after Dr. (Miss) Swaraj Ghai (Senior Systematic Entomologist IARI, New Delhi).

(3) Genus *Uzeldikra* Dworakowska

Uzeldikra Dworakowska (September, 1971).

Pusaneura Ramakrishnan and Menon (October, 1971) Syn. n.
Hameedia Ahmed (1972) Syn. n.

These synonymies are based on the careful comparison of the original figures and description provided for these genera and personal studies on *Pusaneura signata* Ramakrishnan and Menon which forms the type species of the genus *Pusaneura*.

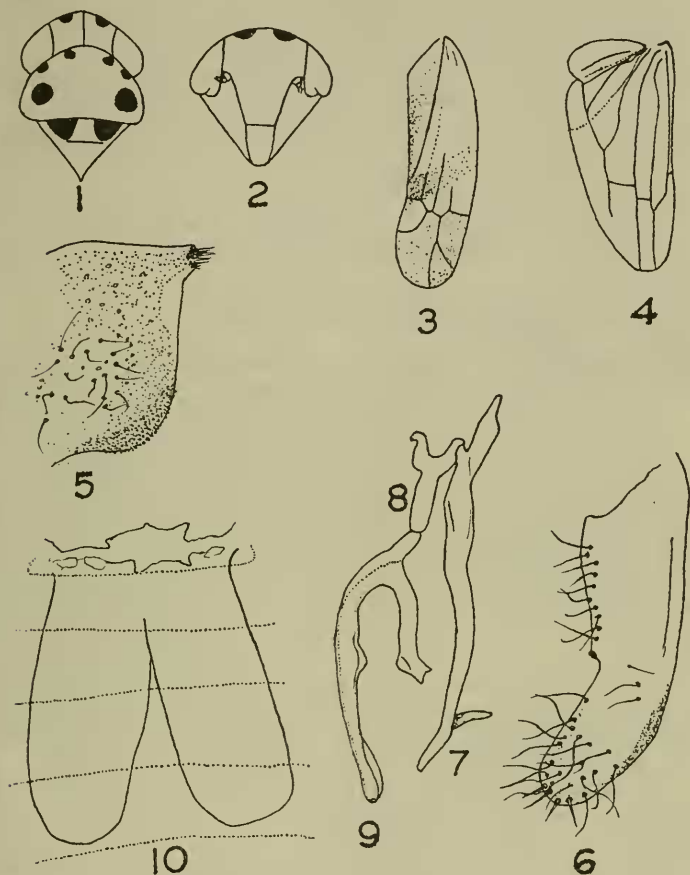


Plate B. *Agnesiella swaraji*. Fig. 1. Head and thorax. Fig. 2. Face. Fig. 3. Tegmen. Fig. 4. Hind wing. Fig. 5. Pygofer, left, lateral view. Fig. 6. Male subgenital plate, ventral view. Fig. 7. Paramere, ventral view. Fig. 8. Connective. Fig. 9. Aedeagus, lateral view. Fig. 10. Abdominal apodemes.

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Current Literature

Henry Walter Bates, F.R.H.S., 1825-1892, Explorer, Scientist and Darwinian by **Prof. H. P. Moon, M.A.**, 99 pp., 2 pls. and other illus. Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries and Records Service, 96 New Walk, Leicester, LE1 6TD. 1976. £1.25 (post and packing included).

This is a concise but highly informative account of the life and work of the great explorer and naturalist H. W. Bates by Professor Moon, which stems from the author's researches for an address which he gave at the unveiling of a plaque at the Leicester Museum and Art Gallery in January 1969, commemorative of both Bates' and Wallace's associations with the city.

In a little less than 100 pages, Professor Moon unfolds the fascinating story of Bates' early background, exploration of the Amazons, return to England, associations with the great naturalists of the day, and efforts to earn a living.

Of particular interest to entomologists are the author's references to Batesian mimicry (the cover of the book reproduces part of a colour plate from Bates' "Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazon Valley, Lepidoptera: Heliconidae" — *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lon.*, Vol. 23, plate 56 — which also doubles as the frontispiece). There are also interesting references to Bates' contact with the great naturalists and collectors of the day, especially Hewitson. Book collectors will be attracted by the reproduction of the title page and illustrations from the first edition of Bates' "The Naturalist on the River Amazons" 1863. Those who have read only the later abbreviated versions will be inspired to seek out one of the fuller versions which the professor recommends if they cannot gain access to a first edition.

The book is paper-backed and is very reasonably priced. It is nicely produced on good quality paper and will be found to be absorbing whether one is in the armchair or on a journey. — D. S. BURROWS.